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similar theory regarding hemianopic hallucinations. With these latter there usually coexists other focal symptoms, such a paraphasia, paragraphia, hemianæsthesia, etc. He argues against the functional nature of the disturbance, basing his theory on the clinical material at hand. These hallucinations may be mere light phantasms, color disorders with changing of colors, animals, vague figures and phantoms, colored lights and planes, and lines and figures moving in snake-like gyrations. Sometimes the figures are sharply defined, at others they may present a hazy "fringe."

*Ueber Ermüdungskurven bei Gesunden, Neurosen und Psychosen.*

DR. BREUKINK. Monat. f. Psychiatrie und Neurologie. Bd. XV.

H. 4, April, 1904.

The work was done in the psychological laboratory of the psychiatric clinics of Utrecht and Halle. The ergograph of Kraepelin was used with weights of 5, 4 and 3 kilograms. The lifting was carried on to exhaustion with a pause of two minutes between each series of curves, and the rhythm was registered by the metronome. In the illustrations the following ergograms are given: hysteria without any particular motor symptoms, neurasthenia, multiple sclerosis with one-sided hemi-paresis (the curve being taken with the left hand), chorea minor almost entirely confined to the left side with a curve of a permanent contraction in the same patient, and two curves from a case of dystrophia muscularis progressiva. The author draws the following conclusions. In healthy individuals there is ordinarily found a high convexity in the commencement of the curve. In many cases of hysteria, which psychically showed only the well known psychopathic constitution, there is often found a remarkable giving out which soon passes away, so that in these cases, after the pause of two minutes there may be the same or even a greater number of liftings than before the pause. In most cases of neurasthenia, the course of the height of the exhaustion curve was straight or concave. In chorea the involuntary contraction soon strengthened, but then weakened, so that the curve had a very irregular fall. The retardation of the fatigue was also remarkable. In cases of organic cerebral hemi-paresis (multiple sclerosis, brain thrombosis, general paralysis) the number of the liftings and the mechanical work of the paralyzed side is less, while the average lift height is about the same as on the healthy side. In a case of dystrophia muscularis progressiva, it was observed on the contrary that with a small average lift height, the number of liftings was disproportionately large.

[For further applications of the ergograph to psychiatry see "Ueber die Wirkung der Theebestandtheile auf körperliche und geistige Arbeit," by A. Hoch and F. Kraepelin, *Psychologische Arbeiten*, Bb. I, H. 2 and 3, where it is applied to the mental and physical effects of caffeine and the ethereal oils of tea; also "On Certain Studies with the Ergograph," by A. Hoch, *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 620, 1902, where there are given graphic studies of retardation and inhibition on the voluntary motor processes in the depressed phase of manic-depressive insanity, and finally the same writer's review of psychological and physiological experiments done in connection with mental diseases, *Psychological Bulletin*, Vol. I, Nos. 7-8, June 15, 1904.]

*Vergleichende Psychiatrie.* F. KRAEPELIN. *Centralblatt für Nervenheilkunde und Psychiatrie.* Bb. XV. July, 1904.

This highly suggestive paper, is we believe, the first serious contribution to comparative psychiatry. The observations were made in the